# MicroTurbines



What they are and

how they're used

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#### What is a microturbine and what does it do?

- A microturbine is a turbine engine-generator, typically sized 250 kW or less
- Microturbines can efficiently supplement energy use at the point of use
- Creates electricity and heat



An array of 8 kerosene-fueled microturbines at a Japan hospital

- Similar to installing a furnace, boiler, backup genset or chiller
- About 3,000 microturbines have been shipped worldwide
- Most (>2,500) are made by a USA-based manufacturer, but others are made by firms headquartered in Bermuda, the UK and Sweden.

# What's in it for you?

- Reduce your facility's energy costs
  - Create energy onsite whenever economically advantageous
  - Minimize demand and other utility charges
- Support energy conservation efforts
- Reduce environmental impact
  - Offset higher emission utility power
  - Reduce flare emissions
- Avoid power outages
  - Eliminate production and data losses
  - Provide power during emergencies
  - Isolate priority loads in problem areas
- Solve facility power problems
  - Produce power where needed
  - Create power at remote sites



Microturbines fueled by sewage gas

# Microturbine applications





Renewable Power Gen.

**Power Quality** 

Environmental Compliance











Typical Application Segments

Hotel, Office Buildings,
Office Buildings,
<b>Universities</b>

Health Care, Manufacturing, e-Commerce Landfill, Livestock, Wastewater Telecomm, IT, Process Mfg Petroleum, Process, Materials

#### **Type of Service**

Cogeneration	$\checkmark$	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	√ (CCHP)	$\checkmark$
Peak Shaving	$\checkmark$	<b>✓</b>	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$
Prime Power			✓	✓	$\checkmark$
"Always On" Backup	✓	✓		✓	
Remote Power		(offshore)	✓	✓	

# Applications: Cogeneration ("CHP/CCHP")

Examples of high-efficiency CHP (combined heating and power) and CCHP (combined chilling, heating and power)

✓ Direct exhaust

- ✓ Hot water
- ✓ Cooling

Clockwise from top: microturbine exhaust directly fires a 20-ton chiller at Univ. of MD; exhaust from two microturbines fueled by oil flare gas direct heats oil/water separator; microturbines provide power and water/building heating at a YMCA.





## Applications: Oilfield flare gas reduction



Free/low-cost onsite fuel

- Generate onsite power from onsite waste or low-value gas
- Avoid electrification costs in remote areas
- Offset power bills in wired areas
- Destroy odors, methane and non-methane compounds
- Positive environmental impact
  - Avoid emissions penalty charges
  - Avoid emission-credit purchases

installations

onshore and offshore

# Applications: Renewable Biogas

Several bio-fueled microturbine installations









Generate power and heat from flare gas at sewage plants, landfills, livestock farms, food waste, etc.



## Applications: Standby, peak or prime power

# Ensure power certainty in remote areas and in critical business operations



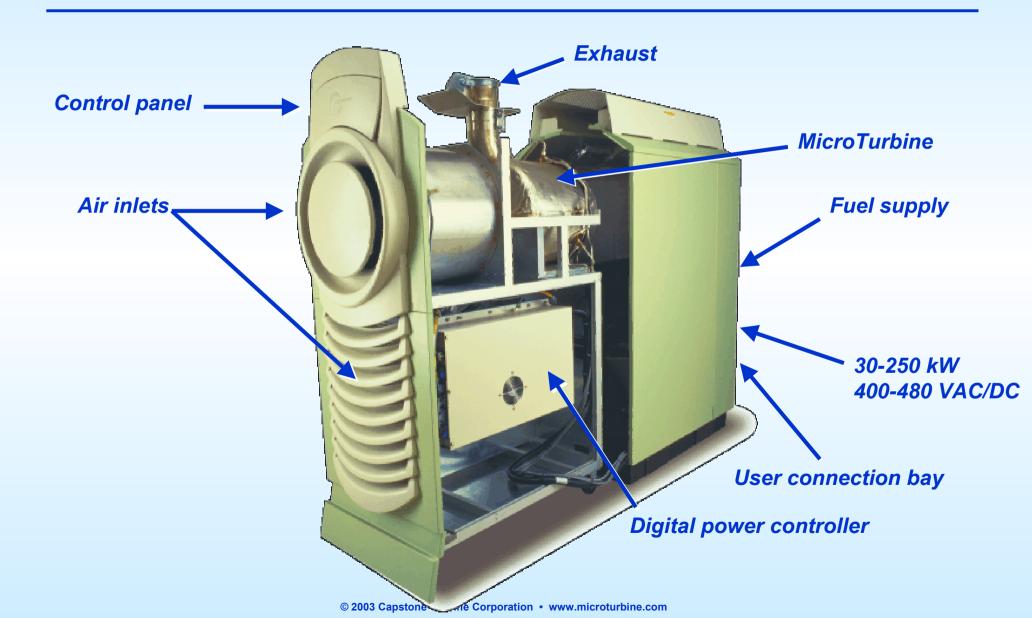








#### Inside a microturbine



## Deep inside a microturbine

Millions of fleet operating hours

Few or just one moving part

 Some never use coolants, lubricants or other hazmats

Low to ultra-low NO<sub>X</sub>

 Without any exhaust cleanup devices or chemicals

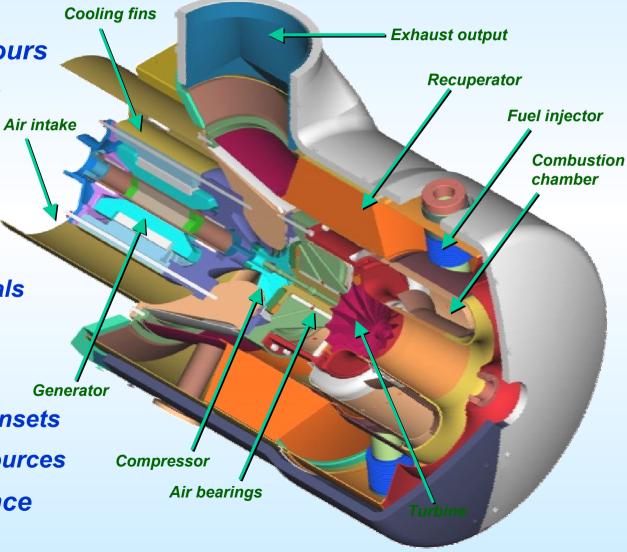
Compact and lightweight

Comparably low cost

More than piston engine gensets

Much less than other alt. sources

Low-cost, annual maintenance



#### Microturbine intake/exhaust

Turbine inlet air flow

550 SCFM

 Maximum pressure drop: (ambient to compressor inlet) 0.5 inch H<sub>2</sub>0

• Exhaust gas flow 575 SCFM (~1100 CFM @ rated conditions)

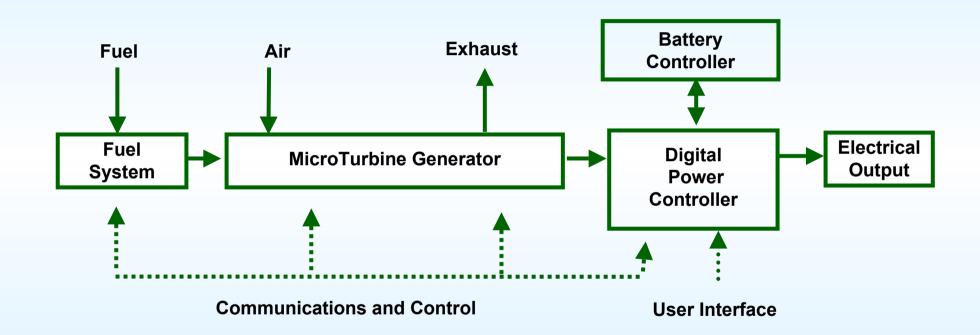
Exhaust gas temperature (max)

316 °C (600 °F)

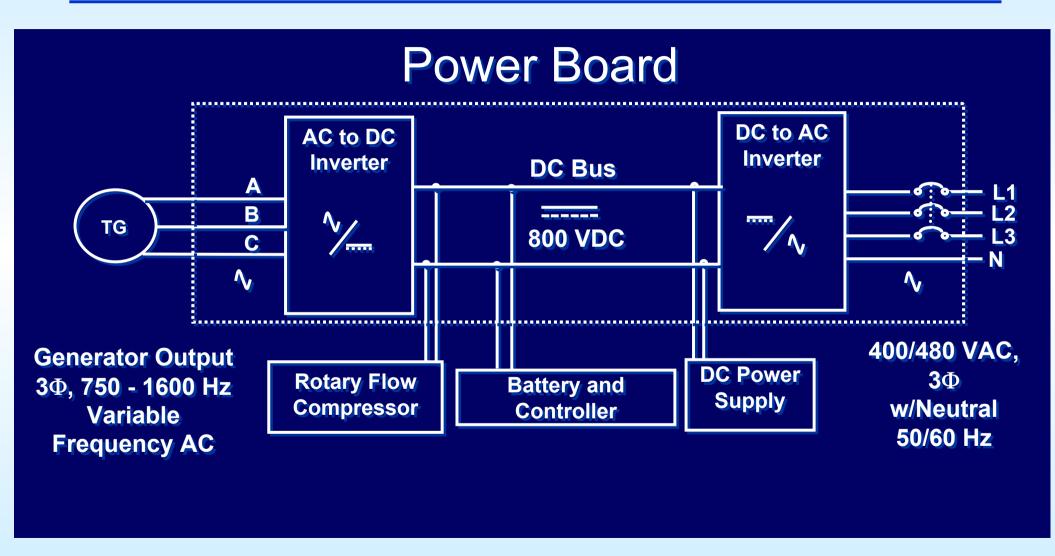
 Maximum pressure drop (Back-pressure - Exhaust Flange to ambient) 8.0 inch H<sub>2</sub>0



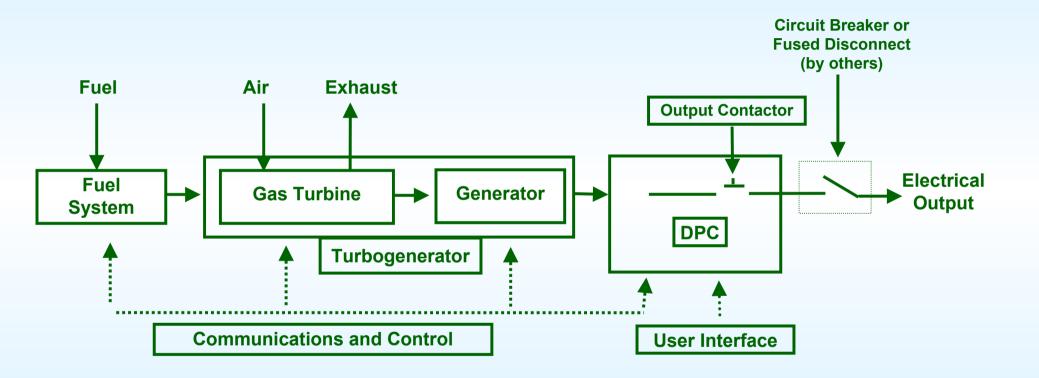
# System block diagram



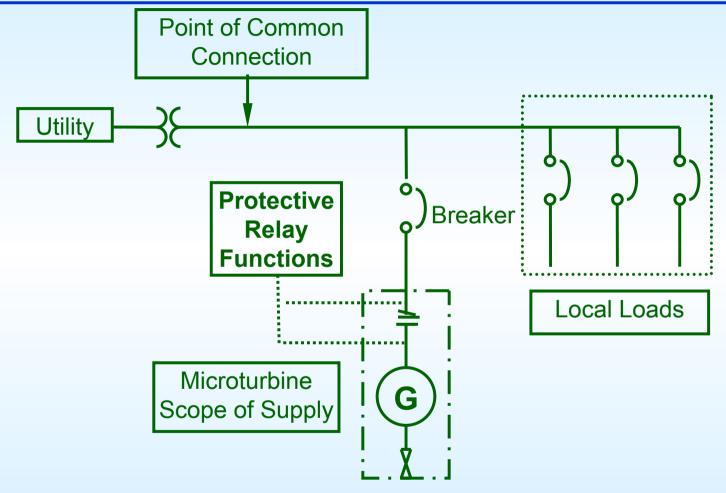
#### **DPC** function



#### **Grid** isolation

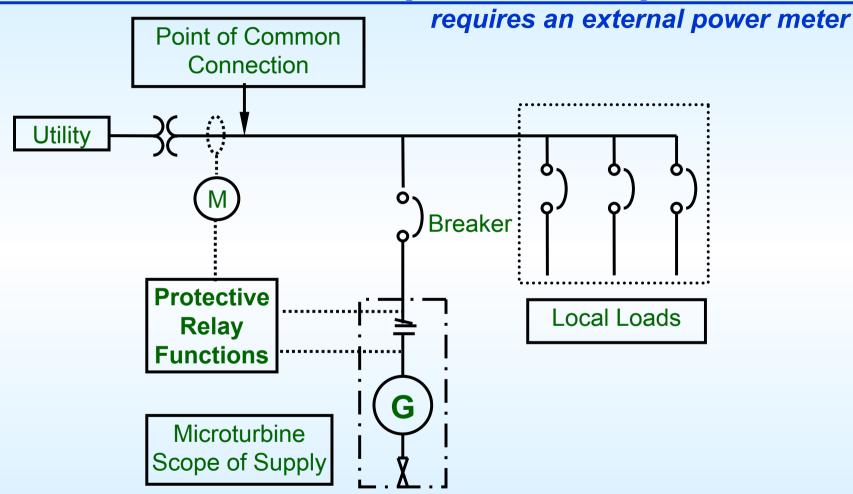


# Interconnection using internal relays

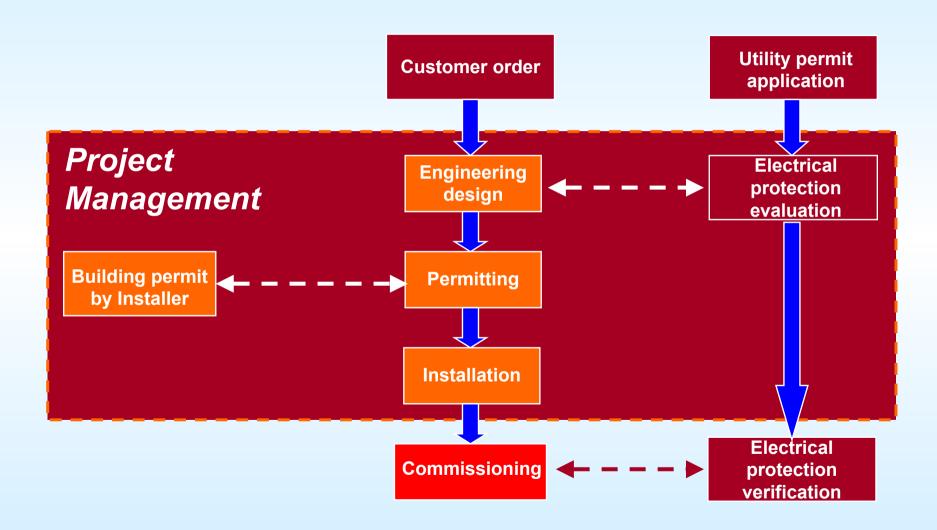


Protective relay functions built into the Capstone MicroTurbine (UL1741) shut down the system if an island condition occurs or if the voltage or frequency fall outside of their programmable setpoints

## Reverse power flow protection



## The installation process



#### Installation considerations

### Siting

- Near gas/power hookups?
- Indoor/outdoor/rooftop?
- Proper ventilation?

#### Service access

 Enough space to perform required maintenance and service tasks?

#### Public access

How do I limit public access?

## Fuel supply

- Length of piping runs?
- Gas pressure high enough?
  - Internal and external compressors available

### Power wiring

Length of power cable runs?

## Control wiring

Length of communications cable?

#### Intake & exhaust

Is my intake and exhaust air adequate?

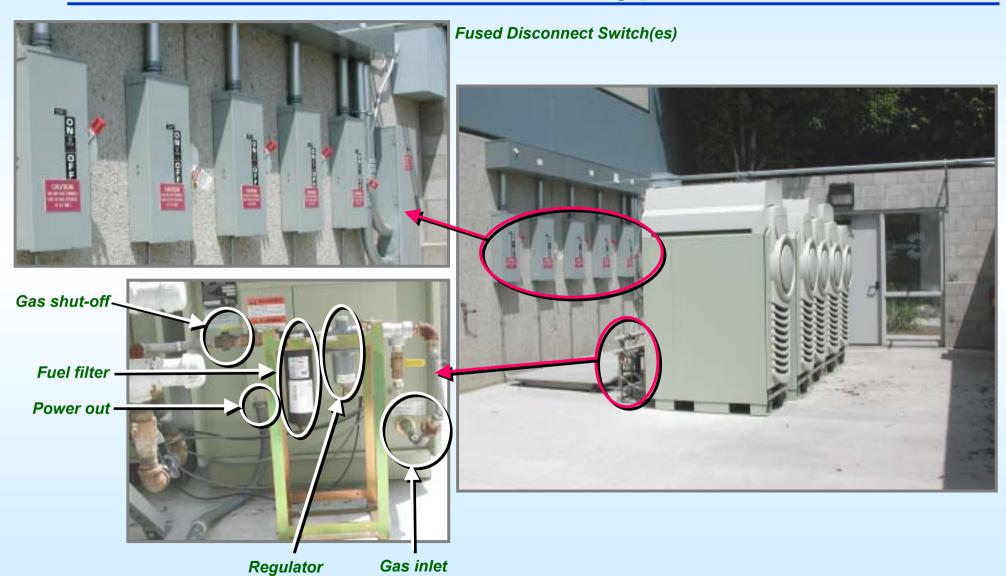
#### Exhaust heat

 Is there a concern about the exhaust ducting, heat insulation or use?

## Regulatory requirements

- Permits: interconnect, air quality, etc.
- Value of UL-Listings to mandated codes
- Which building and fire codes are applicable?

# Typical installation



## Applicable standards and codes

- UL 2200: stationary engine generator assemblies
- UL1741: inverter, converters, and controllers for use in independent power systems
- UL508C: industrial controllers
- ANSI C84.1: electric power systems & equipment voltage ratings (60hz)
- ANSI 133.8: turbine sound emissions
- NFPA 37: stationary combustion engines
- NFPA 54: national fuel gas code
- NFPA 70: national electric code
- CSA C22.2-100: motors and generators
- Major building codes:
  - National Building Code
  - Uniform Building Code
  - Standard Building Code
- Air quality permitting standards:
  - EPA, CARB, AQMD, DEQ, etc.
- Statewide interconnect standards
  - NY: PSC standardized interconnect
  - CA: Rule 21
  - TX: PUC standardized interconnect
  - Pending: IEEE P1547 national



## Making a Difference Today

Microturbines at a detention facility

 About 3,000 microturbines have been sold and shipped worldwide for use at a variety of industrial,



commercial and municipal facilities. Microturbines are delivering the economic, environmental and community benefits of distributed generation...and are doing so right now.